

(3)

THE COPPIE OF the Anti-Spaniard

made at Paris by a French
man, a Catholique.

wherein is directly proved how the Spanish King is the
only cause of all the troubles in France.

Translated out of French into English,



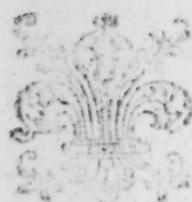
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THE
COPIE OF

George Augustus Eliot
10
1855
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George Eliot
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The Coppie of the Anti-Spaniard, made at
Paris, by a French Gentleman a Catholique.



The Spaniard now after some time ha-
ving by treasons, and hasty sleights
and practises empeigled away no lesse
of our dominions, then at this day re-
maine under our iurisdiction, and pre-
suming on his successe therein, hath of
late daured to abuaunce himselfe about
us, to whom it was accostumable; an
honour to followe him, even in the second place. And now at
this present feeling his aged yeares to hasten in, winding up
his iate labours, knowing well y^e insufficiency of his offspring,
the ambition of his seruantes, and imminent ruine of his e-
state, and foreseeing that the weakened kingdome of France
will and may in time recover his former health and liberty,
(which as it were newly reuived, and enflamed with desire
of warre, will in the end encounter his fiercest enimies) he
laboureth before his death to chaine fast that Lion, whiche
otherwise may in short time devoure both him and his chil-
dren, and endemorth to make him selfe absolute Lord of all
France, not regarding any rightfull claim, title or pretence
whatsoeuer. Whose desire notwithstanding I doe not
much maragle at, this being the most excellent pray that
ever Prince obtained, but rather wish that we would here
fore thinke his, before we be bound, for it wil be too late with
after thoughts to recover our liberty being once lost. For
the effecting whereof his Embassacione here amongst vs,
(a man as it were borne to the managing of such affaires)
hath proceeded so farre by his extraordinary liberalities, and
by means of his preaching fraters, and meetings of his Je-
suites (his disguised spies, whom we have freely entertained
amongst vs to our great cost and charges) that in the end a-

contract is agreed on, which in effect is the very salt of the
Cowne of France: for the ratifying whereof, it is even
now a concluding to put the Spaniard in full possession of
the same. And that it may not be gainsayd, some labour
to persuade vs that it is the only and most necessary thing,
as without which we must of necessitie in the end become al
Heretiques. O most miserable wretches then that we be,
Can not our Catholique religion continue without the safe-
ty of an aged Spaniard? hath it no other holdast, then upon so slender a thred? Are we now come to this pally,
that if either the King of Spaine (whose aged yeares breed
continual danger) shoud chance ere long to die, or the Turk
should againe assaile him, or the Flemmings renewe their
warres, or if the Portingales (which can no longer brooke
his insupportable tyranny) shoud happen to rebell, whereby
his leisure might not serue him, to restore France to his de-
sired peace. And if either the one or the other shoud befall
him (all which ere long are most likely to happen) are we
then utterly to loose our Religion? why good God, who
to deliver thy people from bondage, didst restraine the course
of the waters, and madest a wall of the sea against the sea it
selfe, canst thou not at this present in the secrets of thy great
providence, finde some meane to continue the glorie of thy
holy name, but that of necessity we must be made the bond-
slaves of a most cruel master, being the most insolent tyrant
that ever lived, or now doth live on earth? Must it needs
be (Lord) that thy Religion, which at the beginning preua-
led in France against the Romane slavery, being an alliu-
rance of our free liberty, and a pledge of thy great fauour,
must it now produce most contrary effects in constraintynge
vs to yeld our selues to the Spanish tyranny? Oh happy
then, yea thrise happy those our forefathers, who fighting,
died, rather then they would become Spaniards, must we
now their successeine children so much degenerat from them
and must we needs become Spaniards? Alas if your spent
blood

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blood hath profited so little, yet at leasste, why haue you not leste vs some sparke of your Honor, or some praise-worthyp motions to die in fight against those, who seek to dispolie vs of our libertie? Shall it remaine chyrched in the histories of our time, that a few Huguenots (albeit with extremity of danger) haue maintained them selues true French, not becoming either English or Germans, in such sort as that albeit we sought to enforce them with the cruelty of fire, and other tormentes. To alter their religion, yet spared they not to aide vs them selues, in the recouerie of Helwauen: and that we, whom none haue dared so much as to think to constraine in our religion, and who more then doubly ex-ceede the armie of our enemie, do so slenderly regard the honour of our countrey, and our owne proper libertie, that at the first we are contented to yield our selues professed Spaniards. Here some will say, it is not the name of King, that he will so soone take upon him, but onely of Protector. Oh learned Lawyers, and such as understand the sense and mea-ning of wordes: is not every thing neare slarily either aty-stant, or els a Protector. The King of Spaine would make vs believe that he will be our Protector. But in what sorte? Did not the Romanes content them selues with the bare name of friends, and allies, with those, whom by conquest they had made their subiects? And daish not he at the first surpe the name of maister over vs? But make your mea-ning a little more plaine unto vs: Either we shal haue no King at all (as yet Philip shal be our King) or we will haue another, which if we haue, he must needes be under the pro-tection of the Spanish King. What? shall the King of Fraunce (who never had any other Protector but God, and the sword which he hath givern him, and who never had o-ther superior to direct and commaund him) acknowledge him selfe to be at the disposition of the Spaniard, and leavie God, to be under the Spanish protection? At the begin-ning we were made belieue, that he would take no other

title upon him, then Protector of the Catholike religion. But now we find the contrarie: for the very first word of the agreement which some haue passed unto him, imposeth him to be Protector of the kingdom and crown of France. But imagin this (wherto we are perswaded) to be very true, and that we haue a Protector of our Catholike faith, and a King who for the preseruation of the Catholike religion (as one triable to substaunce him selfe) shoud stand in neede of a protector, I would demand but this question, whether of the two shoud haue absolute authoritie to command in time of warre: who the direction of armes? whether the placing of gouernours, officers, and benefices: and if any matter of strife or controuersie shoud happen betweene them, either for matters of religion or otherwise, or if the one shoud surpe over the other, who shoud procure an agreement betweene them? O rare imaginacions. Is it possible the world shoud haue two Sunnes: or one Estate two Raineires? And is it be medull (as in ded it is most necessarie) that the one shoud be under the other, whether in reasonable sence is likely to be the greater countenancer, the more seriuour or Protector: or he who shadolued and protected under a greater power then his owne? Alas, doth he not alreadie by those articles, take upon him the name of his Maestie without any addition therunto? What difference is there betwene the names of Maestie and King, but that the latter is a name of greater pride and more arrogande. Let us say (if so much liberty be left unto us, and that we be not already become his slaves, let us boldly say that which every man doth know) What the King of Spaine will be our master for a time under the name of Maestie, and of Protector enterchaungeably: but in the end, for ever under the name of King. He will haue his Lieutenant, or Viceroy of France, as he hath of Naples: and so a whyle he will use them that presently adoe and assist him to serue his owne turne, but at last destroy or, at least banish them: fearing least they will not

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not humbly enough obey him in Fraunce: and then shall we have a Don Ferdinando amongst us, as well as his other subiects: it is expedient that we speake thus boldly. Haue we not beeene long enough deluded with these fantasies, haue we not often beeene told, that in sooth there is some intelligence and entercourse of dealing with this Spaniard, but not of such consequence as some imagine, & peraduenture he expects, and that is necessarie to retaine him in expectation of some great god, but that in the end he is undoubtedly to be deceived: forasmuch as he knowes not how to make his owne bargain, and take god assurance of vs? Is it not a god while, since the state of France is secretly bought and solde: especially at this present time, when with all manner of open hostilitie it is furiously assaulted? Must wee still dissemble and hide the cause of our miserie? or rather must we mādes please our owne humours therein, seduced with a vaine hope of coine and glōuer? As though anie thing could happen more misera-ble to a minde of anie courage and valor, then to be enforced to sell himselfe for miere want and penitie. Are we so pale and medie? Here let me aske a question or two, what is become of those great and infinite summes of money which not long since were founde in many houses of this Citie? Where are those huge summes that were levied of so many ransomes, lones, benevolences, and imposts? Where was that moneye employed which was made of the sale of all our plate, of all our chaines, and of all our icewels? Is the greatest parte thereof transported out of the Realme? Haue not certaine, as it were hunger staruen pesants, and greedie bar-lets, so enriched themselves with the remainder, that they are now as deeme Princes? Haue not some of them so sumptuously adorned themselves therewith, that they set it vp and downe rather lyke new married bidegromes, then souldiers fit for the field? Haue not many of our best and richest wid-woives of Roane and Paris, bene seduced and beguiled with some part of it? In conclusion, haue our treasuries beeene so

well managed, and our renemys so well husbanded, that for
mede and pouerte we shold in the end be inforged to seke
vs new Maisters? Was this the reason that Roland our
Treasurer could never be brought to ake account, for feare
we shold see the infinite (yea bottomlesse) depth of our rene-
mies: and therewithall perceiue that it is not in the power
of the Spaniard to furnish vs with the twentith parte of
such and so great summes. Alas god man, where shoulde he
leavie so great stoe of siluer? Are we ignorant howe before
he lost his great flete (solichly by him baptised the Invinci-
ble, of which long before we sawe so many arrogant Cata-
logues both witten and printed, whose miserable slaves we
afterwards receiuied into our portes, permitted them in pitty
to be releaved by beggynge from dore to dore) he brake and
was banquerout with his creditours of Genoua? But shall
we better discouer and make his penurie more manifest? Let
vs sell our selues to him (seeing we desire it so much) alwayes
yroned, that without faile he make vs readie payment, not
poling vs over with bonds, promises, delays, and Spanish
bragges (for if we be once his seruants, what action may we
have against our maister?) What plea may we committice
against him? Shall our purse be at his commandement, or
his at our disposition? Let vs resigne all these fertile fieldes
unto him, these beautifull riuers, let vs deliuer al these strong
and mightie townes unto him, these godly and stately bul-
dings. To conclude, let vs surrendre all France unto him,
(which is the verie eie and beautie of the world) and that for
nothing. Let vs scrichly and frankly give him all the ri-
ches and treasures that are contained therein. Let vs give
him our wifes, our chiliden, and whatsoeuer els we haue,
and all for nothing (oh grieve and intollerable misery to thinke
upon) let him buy nothing but our selues, and that at the lo-
west price. And the cheapest rate that may be, so that he make
readie payment. Let him disburse but twentie millions of
guldes for all vs, all which will not amount to ten crownes a
man.

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man. But what speake I of tweentie millions of golde: it bee-
ing so farre from his meaning, who never intended to give
vs one hundred thousand crownes. Oh how long is it since
we are bought & sold, but no payement made yet, onely two &
thirtie thousand crownes excepted, which lately he deliuered
to those scittene thernes, and that onely to sollicite and hasten
our deliuerie? But where (I beseech you) shall he leauie so
many millions of golde? where shall he haue so much mony?
are they as easie to be found as promised? As though we
knowe not that the rebellions of the lowe Countries haue
cost him as much golde, as euer he receiued from the mines
of Peru, when he lew them dryest? Or when he ransacked
the whole country, murthering aboue two millions of those
poore, naked, and innocent Indians, on whome he commit-
ted all the execrable cruelties, that either antiquitie could in-
vent, or the time present devise. The historie whereof (print-
ed in the pere 1584.) was wholy smothered by meeres of
the Jesuits, who buying vp al the copies y were extant, cau-
sed y it shuld be forbidden to be printed any more. Oh haue
butchers, whose fingers ends itch, to try whether the French
that doth not sufficiently humble himselfe before you, will
prove so abiect and so base as those poore and naked sauge
Indians. But rauenous tygers that you are, you are not
yet come to that passe: knowe you not that you must con-
front so many millions of true French men, as will (if neede
require) encounter you with an hundred and an hundred
battales, before they will become Spaniards? What shal
those Marranos, yea, those impious Atheists raigne ouer
vs as Kings and Princes? Shall the Countre of France
become seruile to the commandement of the Spaniard: shal
France be added to the titles of this King of Maiorica? Of
this demie More, demie Iew, yea demie Saracene? Shall it
be made knowen to the worlde, that France is no more a
Kingdome: that France is become Spaine: and that all to
ther in thene contayneth nothing else but provinces of
Spaine?

Spaine: and that the thare flowers be Luce are as an honest
amerced to the pp·halde and barrie·armes of this unmerciful
King: Oh that the earth would rather open, and the sea
breake out his limites, then we doe die and never remeble
these outrages: Oh let vs die rather then proue such trait
tors to our native Country, and that we subiect our selues to
the yoke of the Spaniards. Let vs die rather, yea let vs die
with our swords in our hands, thicke and thare folle: one up
pon another, like the naturall and true children of our forefa
thers, who for the honor of France, and for the preseruation
of theyr owne libertie, haue couered the plaines of Saint
Quintin, those of Rantic, and so many others with the
slaughtered bowles of these accursed Spaniards. What are
we brought to that exgent, that we must needs be subiect to
these Castillians? Haue we not yet an hundred Lordes in
France, who will choose to die a thousand times rather then
yeelde the right they haue, or here after may haue to the
crown of France, after the bloud Royall, unto anie straunger
whatsoeuer? An hundred Lordes (I say) who cannot rea
se ane one Chapter of our histories, but they shall finde many
notable exploites and deeds of armes of theyr ancestors, who
valiantly haue dyed in fight against the Spaniards, and o
thers theyr enemies, who alwaies haue bene the very props
and stayes, wheron the state and Croune of France haue
depended, who with the losse of their bloud, and by theyr
meanes and valo: haue gotten, preferred and conquered the
greatest part of this most goodly and famous Realme, and
who haue left unto theyr children all the right, interest, and
possibilitie they had (after the bloud royall) in those thinges
which with such paines and trouaile they haue holpen both to
get and preserue. There is no question but that theyr title
will be most auailable agaynst all straingers whatsoeuer,
who under pretent and colour of aide, haue a long time la
boured and sworne our bitter ruine and subversion. This is
the reason by which we see the Spaniards trecherous pro
ceedings

cedings against the Prelates and whole nobilitie of France,
 agayn whom he laboureth by all means possible, to inflame
 the people dayly more and more, knowing well that he can
 not lase armes since sommation for to establish the state which
 he goeth about to surpe from vs, but by their utter ruine,
 whoby no meane can never broke him, or his tyrannie.
 For hee knowes full well that our Gentlemen of France
 will never be broughteuerie heire paires daie to purchase a
 license from a Castillian, whereby they may be authorised,
 vs to they please to weare a weapon by theyr side, as it is
 notoriously knownen, that those fewe which remaine of the
 nobilitie of France, are intencioned to doe at this daie: the vs
 being, that same man be notes throughout the whol pire
 not to have suffiently humbled hymself to the basell peasant
 that is a Spaniardes boone, they may doe him this vngreace
 and vnhonor, as at the pires end to depaie hym of his Ra-
 pier, without yelding any reason wherfore. Well wots he
 that our Nobilitie can never endure to see the Castles,
 Towlers and fortresses of France to be in the hands, and at
 the disposition of the Castillians. As it is most manifest that
 they must all be, by the Marques of Estate which hehereto
 he hath most diligently practised: who can never be induced
 to reverence and worshipe such his wize roies, as it shall
 please hym to send vs one after another. Who in conclusion
 will rather haue theyr throates cut, then that theyr bowes
 should containe Spanish souls. And here may we note the
 reason why our Preachers daieke with the brightnesse of
 his golde, and be witched with the hope they haue that the
 Abbots and Bishopquites shall by the shorte of those which
 presently possesse them, be bestolove with them, grounding this
 doctrine of theyrs upon the Cencell of French predayme
 and prononce nocht else to vs, nor troubl vs with any
 other thing but this, that the whole nobilitie is utterly to be
 defaced and rooted out, as seruing to no other vs nor pur-
 pose, but to bate and ouer crowe vs at theyr pleasure, and

that wee shall never lie at rest till it be cleane consumed.
 What? shall we then destroy the race and of spring of those
 who haue made the French standard to flourish even in the
 furthest partes of the Earth: and haue placed the name and
 honour of the French in the heauens? shall we so trampt
 ralyl massacre those in whiche nature hath seemed to fram
 the verie perfection of true valour and pioresse? And
 shall we be die our native soile with the proper blood of her
 owne children: only to please theyr humors who haue pray-
 erised the like in Flanders? Beginning with the two Earles
 Egmont and Horne, whome an hundred thousande men
 haue well, and can witnessesse to haue died god Catholike,
 bearing the croesse in theyr handen, and confessing themselves
 to a Priest, even in the view of the whole world. The cause
 of whose death was naught else, but their heartie affection,
 and naturall loue to theyr Countrie, and hinde god will to
 theyr Countrie-men: as those which could not tollerate the
 execution of a most execrable Spanish tyramie, and that a
 base Spanish swaine should so outragiously (even before
 their eyes) a young damzell left worth in substance, as
 haue an hundred thousande Crownes. Which extreamest
 crueltie was no whit alayd by the death of those two noble
 Gentlemen, but hath rather bene increased more and more
 even to the extirpation of the whole Nobilitie. For in truth
 what is now become of them throughout all the Province
 of Flanders, that are under the Spanish government?
 Where are now so many great and famous houses, wher-
 with all histories of former ages are replenished? Oh pite
 nobilitie of France, must it needs be that the time shal come,
 when thine bitter ruine and overthrow shall serve as an ex-
 ample to other nations, to beware of the Spanish tyramie?
 And will not the successe of these thy next neigbours at this
 day any whit more to warne thee? Here some wil say, what
 care we be so careful for the god estate of our nobility, seeing
 that if it be once destroyed, we shall peradventure remaine
 free

ste from being any more taxed, and pouled: no without
doubt we shalbe tare, no more then those of Naples and of
Milane are at this day, from whence all manner of inventi-
ons and deuices seruynge to this purpose are brought amongst
us. Doe we not already see how they beginne to eale vs
of such our superfluous and never well brooked charges: we
are constrained to make warre under the colour of the com-
mon wealths benefite and commodity, hoping thereby to re-
medy such extreame farrings as we are daily troubled with-
all, yet haue these warres brought forth nothing els as yet
but destruction with fier and sword: haue we not seene our
wives and children rauished before our eyes: haue not our
goods, our houses and our selues bin robbed, spoiled and
massacred: and haue not our farrings bin doubled: and ac-
compayned with a number of newe kindes of horowinges,
longes, and impes: being fed onely with this bare comfort
(which some doe secretly seeke to persuade vs) that if anye
thing be left vs to pay tolle, and taxes unto the Spaniard,
we shall not pay alone, for all townes and citties, shall pay
as well as wee, and we shall haue no nobility to trouble &
bere vs any more. Alas, and shall we haue no noble men
leste amongst vs: Who shall then defend vs, if we be as-
saulted: Shall so great a charge be committed to a fewe fresh-
water souldiers: I meane to thole serteine newe hatched
Canaleros: who know better how to cut our throats then
how to defend themselves: Alas most miserable that we be,
we stand in fear of our nobility, who haue liued thus long in
peace among vs, and yet we do not so much as dream on the
cruelty, and extreame insolency of the Spaniards,
who as yet being but felly adopted swaines amongst vs,
durst vpon the one and twentith of October last past, vio-
lently take away from the Parliament a Sergeant and com-
panion of their owne, condemned by law to die for wilfull
murther, making him to passe through the chefe chamber
of that high and honourable Court. What Lord of France

did ever enterprise so outrageous a fact? But in these flat-
tering persuasions whereby we imagine that at our pleasure
wee may even at one blowe ruinre and destroy the whole
Nobility, it semeth that we may without controvrsie both
cheche and make the same. But oh good Lord, how much
are we deceaued, and how farre are we frome that, so that on-
ly will remaine as a due scorge to challice vs most unkinde
traytors to our Countrey, and as the very patternes of
monstrous ingratitude, the like whereof the world did ne-
uer yielde, as those that rather deserue to be boorne slaves,
and bydde as vassals to the Castilian tiranny, then in this
most faire, and free Countrey of France. Doe we not see
see that the thre partes of our Nobility, are and haue beeene
of longe time armed against vs, and that the rest seeing these
trataturall contraries with the Spaines, so as much as
they detest to haue so foule and so reprochfull a blotte of ha-
my and treason engrauen on the lozeheads of their nobilitie
(either manifest, for arming them selues against the floure
de Lys, or secret, for lurking in their houses like vabians, so
long as this publique flame doth burne in their naturall
Countrey) they prepare with all possible speed to shew them
selues like courageous children in the greate and bloudy bat-
tailes, which France their naturall mother, yea faire and
Noble France, will present and give to Spaine, if it shall
perceue the same to haue so muche corage or so muche valour,
that it dare encounter vs and accept of fight. Oh how hard a
matter wil it be to vanquish this Nobility: being once to-
ned together: which though it be deuided, and fighting a-
gainst necessitie, hath notwithstanding alreadie obtained
sumorie notable victories, and hath brought vs to so mis-
erable a famine: this Nobilitie maintained by so many, so
strong and so well munitid cities: This Nobilitie on whom
all the good soldiers doe alwaies attend and waite: which
are the stokes on whom by reason of her great prouesse she
is engraffed: this Nobilitie which hath heretofore beeene as-
sisted

filled with the goodly and strong armes of those populous and mightie nations, that at all times haue beeene in perfect league and amittie with the name of France, and enemies unto the tyrannie of Spaine, all which will no doubt with might and maire jointly hinder the encrease thereof: this Nobilitie lea and commandmed by so many excellent Captaians, who mangre all these stoume windes of sedition, and to the intollerable greife of the Spaniard, haue yet suruaine the furie of these miserable tempests. This Nobilitie animated, and enflamed unto warre by the aspect of those bright shinning starres, the children of Saint Lewis, proceeding from that warlike race, which can not, nor will not dye but in the middest of bloody battailes: and to conclude, this Nobilitie so indurated and so terrible in armes, that knowes not yet what it is to recolle and gue ground, much lesse to be daunted with feare: which alwaies heueth, and with the dint of sword cutteth out her way, and makes him selfe passage. What and shall it be vanquished, and shall it thus be ouerthoune by these Castillians and renegd Frenchmen? As it upon them we must celpe our hopes: As it from them we must expect that peace, that quiet, and that happynesse, which so long, and so often hath beeene promised vs: But shall we yet more clearly consider and vew into what guile of iuytchedaresse (besides the losse of our libertie) we headlong cast our selues: Let vs graunt and suppose that the Spaniards and all their followers and subiects doe gaine five notable battailes of vs (howbeit they shal soone lose an hundred therer get one onely) how many yeares shall we trouble them with warre (that is in regarde of vs, with all sortes of miseries and afflictions) ere they shal forsee and get an hundred strong cities, and conquere thre whole partes of the kingdom, which rather then they will yeeld to acknowledge any king, vnder what title and name soever, except their owne right and lawfull king, whom God and Nature, and all the lawes of the Kingdom hath givern and appointed them

them, are resolved to endure all the extremities of the world. But what do we speake of sorting and conquering of cities, when we haue so lately bene most shamefully chaced from Senlis, and from Diepre Ville, whom Sauens, Senlis, the Gantiers, Argues, and our owne Sibours haue brought into so good for wardes and possession, to be alwaies beaten: we who through false and deceyning pretences of the court haue suffered those of Cergeau, of Pluines, Estampes, Ponthoile, Meulan, En, Creuille, Charnoy, Lyons, Sable, Chalons, Conter, Conwy, Lann, Almy, Dampfron, Regemont, Fallaise, Bayon, Lille, Morlaix, Barge audemer, and of Currey, to be so vily lost and overcome? Let vs rather consider and thinke upon our owne necessities which still doe preesse and follow vs, let vs (I beseech you) remember the commodities that we haue lost, & those which we daily seele the want of, and not goe about to huse and surprise cities which are defenced and maintained by so many of the nobilitie, a thing which all the strength of the world conuoyed together may not, nor can not atchaine and bring to passe. Here some will say, that we shall now be troubled with Spaniards those great warriors, those great bug-bearers: what? those thre thousande Mallors led and commanded by a reueaged Frenchman? what? are they not the mates of those cowardly runaways of Senlis, and Argues, who being ten to one durst never attempt to charge one halfe number of the nobilitie of Franche? Are these all the great and invincible Spanish forces (as for the naturall, they will never be drawne to leue the Cittadels;) Are these they, who without any other helpe will one of these daies in triumphant sorte bring vs, al our enimies prisoners into the Baillie, who if they be so mightie, how comes it to passe that they can not defend them selmes better from the open enimies of all Christendome? Why haue they so ignominiously suffered them selmes to be chaced and driven from Algiers, Tunis, and Goletta: and through their owne default

default caused so many poor Christians to be so miserably appalled by the *Indiscise*: what is the reasoun they will not revenge the death of king Sebastian, whose kingdom and inheritance they have so wrongfully usurped? Hath this universall Protector of the Catholike faith so suffered it to fall where he should most haue maintained & upheld the same: who though he care not for the encrease of Mahomet, and that he leketh to suppresse none but Luther, wherefore doth he not make hark to subdue the English whom so long silencie he hath so much threatened, and yet could never hurt, who though they never threatened, haue notwithstanding so greatly hurt and endamaged him: But I perceiue hold the rale standeth with him: it is easier for him to terrifie the fearefull with his *Wug-deates*, then to hurt others: it is more easy for him to promise and fadre men with hopes, then helps. Shall not we thinke, that he will abuse vs hereafter with his false promises (then which nothing is evermore uncertaine) sith that in all our troubles past, he would faine persuade vs, that we are beholding to him, and that the honouer of the battailes which heretofore we haue gained on the *Hugonots*, is onely due to him. God God: what innumerable *Caualiers* are these *Spaniards*: they are the cause of all our victories, and yet we could never see any of them among vs: They will peraduenture speake of those fifteen hundred *Harguebuziers*, who at the battell of *Druy* made such notable barricades with all the *Carts* of the armie, out of which they could never be drayne to bestow one shot on the enemie, till all the danger was past, and then they began to cry aloud *Vive Espagne, vive Espagne*, as if they alonel had put the enemie to flight, when (God wote) they durst never looke hym in the face, till we had cleane subdued hym, and yet were these fifteen hundred, right *Castillians*, and natural *Marranos*, whom they would now make vs believe to be *Giants*, and *souldours* of the other world, that they might the better hide their small number, and the want

of men in their waste and desert countries. How is this Spanish armie so terrible, and the Spaniards such iolly felowes. I pray god, what did they, and wherein were they occupied when (not long since) their greatest armie was so long in so destitute, so pore, and so weake a towne, which never saw a Camp, nor euer defended it selfe from any armie: they were but three dayes iorney from him, at the most. How cometh it to passe that these great Poloners came not altogether, where in these dayes they might have taken Diepe, and so many Noble men and Captaines in it? Good God, what doe I speake of these dayes? The Spaniard cannot yet tell what it is to take a citie, unlesse it be at these yeares end. He will shoue, he will dinger, he will suffer, (whiche is the chayre of his mayste) and finding no other way (a notorious Atheist as he is) he will never attempt to win any by assaile. Moreover, it were necessarie that the Duke of Parma were not possessed with a lirring poison, which (as he him selfe causeth publikely to be reported) his god in alier hath sent him. But let us suppose him to be so strong and valiant, and so well assited towards vs; and let vs graunt him the victory of twelue battailes, and that our enemies haue withdrawne them selues into their holdes: yet shall wee be troubled fure and twentie yeares more with him (that is the least) is it not so long, and thre, that the Spaniard is aboue to conquer and tame his countrey of Flanders: and yet could he not get one halfe of it: which to effect, we must make this old King yong againe, and cure him of so many diseases, that he may live fforstoy and ten yeares more, or els shall we be left friendles and incurious, cuen in the middest of thole winteres, which we haue bytakene, when moche we shall need both: els in the middest of the stormes and in our greatest danger shall our great pilot be drowned, and then will a lamentable shipwrach follow our shipp, that erl with full spars flasses, did with top and top gallant falle to shartly: then will every man shiffor his selfe

life and take hold on what spint soever he can get: Who
doubteth that the gouernours of these so denuded estates and
disinherited provinces will not embrase everie opportu-
nity, and shew their desire of libertie (a thing that never cea-
seth to set the mindes of all the Spanish solaires on fire) who
doubteth (I say) but that everie one will with might and
maite go about to appropiate that countrie, or place which
he holdeth unto himselfe. God God, what new counsels,
what new deliberatiues, what new daies, and new aliances
will then follow. Then will those whom now we think
to be our Kings greatest enemis, become his servants, one-
ly to be maintained and defended by him. And whilste the
Spanish Empire shall thus be tossed and shaken, what shal
become of all the goodly sonnes on which (as the Jesuites
will saye to so beliere or paine to be proclaymed heretikes)
all our Catholike religion doth depend: Let vs suppose (all
which notwithstanding is as it were impossible) that so many
nations, which expect nothing so much as that day, wher-
in with what price and holdeouer they may deliuer them
selues from their unmercille bondage and auarice, do so farre
forget their dutie, and fall a sleepe when it shall come. Let
vs imagine that the Portingales and Flemmings which
never enquire for any other newes, so much as of the Ca-
tholike Kings health, remaine as gibbe & irresolute, when
they shal heare this happy and so long deuised newes. Let vs
suppose moreover, that all the good hap which a man in such
an alteration may wish for, do happen: yet taking all things
at the best, shall we be but in the hands of an infant, of an I-
soltie, and of a sickly person: who if he dye (which is the de-
sire and wyl of all the Separatours) then are we in the hands
of a young woman, a Willoughby. What shall remaine he sub-
iect unto a Diskasse, as a member & dependence of Spaine:
And shal these Alemaners and Cesars of Fennice, whose
ancestors the Herouees, the Chodions, the Charle-
maunes, the Philippes with their surauers Augusti,
and

and Valloys. Shall Charles the eight, Francis the sixt, and Henry the second, who were never able to extinguish their thirst of fighting, shall all these Martiall milites be subiect unto such, and to fille a woman as a daughter of Spaine and unto han whom she pleaseth to chuse and adopt for her husband? No, no, Fraunce is not so easily gotten. Fraunce is not givien as a dolwic, he that will be King of Fraunce, must be borne King of Fraunce. Viceroy bi contulit idem imperiumque dies: the Countrie of Fraunce is the Minion and Dauphine of Spaine, it is the portion which shee hath reserved for her selfe alone to dispose as best shee pleaseth, with whom no contract or condition of any man shall bee admitted to deale withall. Fraunce can not be gotten with one nightes lyng with a Wench. If the Daughter of Spaine will not marrie himlesse shee make her husband King of Fraunce, he may vow virginitie for ever. As farre as I see then, the King of Spaine is not so much moued by a godly reale, and due regard of our religion, as by a desire he hath to haue a sonne in law to be Viceroy of Fraunce, to swaie and tyranise ouer vs under the name of his Maiestie, untill he haue gotten all our Fortresses and holdes into the handes of his Castillians, and then shall bee be remoued and change place with the Viceroy of Naples. That is the zeale, that is the desire, those be the burning thoughtes of Phillip King of Spaine, who never wareth cold, who faileth not (thoough in respect of his age he seeme not to aime at Fraunce, and at the crowne thereof, but to content him selfe with the Kingdomes, Dukedomes, and Counties which he hereto he hath so wrongfully alienated and dismembered from vs) to goe about by all possible meanes to cosue and deceue vs, as whilome hee did the Portugals: for wee know that Coniecturall and Ambition haue this peculiar condicōn, to encrease proportionably as other passions diminiſh. And that Proue by reason of other pleasures and

and vanities is heavier and distraughted from them, but as riper age both by little and little weaken and easerle them, ambition (especially in those that are high borne) entreteth in their place, and daily increasing both in time take greater hold. Suppose we did not apparantly perceiue the insatiable desire that this Spaniard hath to grove great, and aduaine himself under what colour and pretence soever, suppose we knew not the care whiche of necessity he muste have of his children, and the feare and apprehension he feleth, if he leue them so great and mighty an enemy standyng, and therewithall so noble and so puissant a King as ours is: do we thinke in conscience that it doth not touche and pricke him as neare the hart, as any other particular consideration? Shall we yet a little more enter into the view and consideration of his holy and sacred zeale? Woulde he for any thing in the world (I beseech you) that ther were no difference nor controuersie of Religion throughout all Christendome, and that all men were at peace? And that we lived quietly under the obedience of so great a King as ours is, and that he were in quiet possession of France, no warrant you, for were not this controuersie of Religion, and our troubles of France, he would not thinke him selfe safe in the middest of all his kingdoms of Spaine? woulde he not feare, yea tremble (if our King shold once reobtayne that whiche the Spaniard hath heretofore so fraudulently usurped from him in his kingdome of Navarre) least he shold one day (provoked therewithal by a iust reuenge, and lawfull right of war) victoriously undertake the recovery of his right, and ioin Scepter to Scepter, and Crown to Crown. For is not he that great and politickie commander and leader of armes: he who in counsell is a graue Nestor, and in the middest of laruns and battailes a stout Achilles, who hath sooner surprised Citties, then other men can take the view of them? Who in the space of two moneths, in the very hart of winter, hath with the durt of sword conquered one hundred

hath with leagues of Chartres in length, and fifty in breadth,
Is not he that alwaies French Alexander, whome the
twome-headed imperial Eagle fying already adorne and
beautified with two stoyal Crowns, beginneth to cherish
and embrase, desiring to contynue these two invincible nati-
ons in one, and brotherly forces together? To conclude,
is not he that gloriouse King of the floure de Lys, with the
long visage, with the great nose, who by ancient proph-
ties is called to be the Monarch of the world? And is not this
that great King who hath so often bin promised unto her
Yes verelyt it is even he.

The Monarch whose tridanted lokes,
and never conquerred armes,
Shall force the sticke of his foe,
to sticke the threatened harme:
Fro-reyne, shall victory his steps,
About his axord shield,
(Of terror and of wulding war,
which representes the field) shall gryfe and doul our
Shall laurell boughs, and palme,
the trophies of his triumph bring,
When through the world his tried fame,
and high reuature shall ring.
Then shall he make the knyghts of France,
each where to understand:
The greatness of that honour which
is got by armed hand.
No wight this King shall overcome,
in courtesie and grace:
Yet when he takes in hand,
his never-yelding contelace:
No Prince or wodly Emperour,
how mightie that he be,
The angry furie shall of this
most christian Hector flye.

It is therefore (as far as I perceive) to hinder the successfull victories of so worthy a King, and to impeach the conquests that els he shoud haue on the Spaniard, that these Frenche Castillians, or Castilian Frenchmen doe so trouble the state of France: it is therefore that so many do daily seeke to persuade vs, that hee which never failed his word, will never keepe that which hee hath promised vs in his late declaration, wherein as a god father, he hath with teares of pitty, and meare compassion of our miseries, clean washed, and wholly blotted out of his remembrance all our forspassed faults and trespasses, onely fwe or fise trecherous Spanyolised villeins excepted, who haue engored the name of France in blood with the most proditorious & traiterous parricide, that ever the Sunne saw yet, a parricide committed and perpetrated in the person of him, for the preferuacion of whom all true French men shoud never refuse to die a thousand deaths. Is it not for this occasion that the Spaniard doth daily cause so many to whisper in our eares, that our King is fallen into the relaps, he that never profest any other Religion, but that which his mother held, and who was never in any of our Churches but once, and that in daunger to haue his throat cutte? Is it not for denying the omnipotency of God, that he is called unpenitent, as if that God could never touch his hart? Is not that the cause that all those which goe about to instruct or convert hym, are called Heretiques? least that in shewing hym the truth, he shoud be brought into the mother Church againe, not to assure him felse of his two rightfull earthly Crownes, but also of the thirde and glorioues Crowne of Heauen? Thus must we say, and thus it behoueth vs to cry, if we will faithfully serue the King of Spaine our good Lord and maister, otherwise his Majesties assayzes wil prosper but slenderly, if the Frenche shoud once agree and come to an unitie together. Oh poore and silly miserable French men that wee are, shall we suffer our selues to be deceaued and emeagled

by these false traytors, who are duely paid their pensions
every moneth, for the paines which they take to fleshe and
prouoke vs one against another, and to make vs abhorre
the meanes giuen vs by God from aboue, to cut off al heresies,
with his bright shining sword (that is his word) which
our forefathers haue vsed thare o: some times to cut off, and
root out one selfe same error, and which all Euryop deemeth
necessary and expedient for to bring Christendome, and the
states therof unto an agreement and conformity, therby to
shame the bitter ruine of it, which other wise is imminent and
near at had, and to avert the Turke invasion which cannot
by meanes of so many diuisions bee deferred or withstood.
These be the same pensioners that would faine make vs be-
lieue that al France wilbe of the Hugonots Religion, never
remembering that there are not so many ministers in all the
world as may suffice to alioy for every forty miles of ground
one onely. Do you think that those of the nobility which
are Catholiques: all the strong townes that profess no o-
ther Religion but the Catholique: all our Princes, al our
Croune officers, all the frenche Cardinals that follow our
King, as the true and lawfull heire of France, and of the
froures de Luse, and al Catholiques els wil euer sette theyr
helping hand to the ouerthowle of our auncient true Catho-
lique Religion: and that he who never detested any thinge
so much as to wound and compell soules with the sword, wil
in any sort compell and constrain our consciences: Even he
who in the middest of the most violent warrs that wee haue
waged against him, had more then the one halfe of his own
hauishold seruants, followers and officers Catholiques, ver
true Catholiques, who no doubt might (if they had pleased)
haue bene otherwise.

It is therfore most manisest and apparant, that Phillip King
of Spaine hath caused these tidings to bee preached vnto vs,
rather to make his slaves to engage vs in a perpetuall warre
against our naturall heire King (which may well be learned
an-

(an incurable perdition) then for anie motion of Christian charitie that remaines in him. And to saie truth, when did wee ever perceiue anie sparke of charitie to appeare in the Spaniard? Is not this that Catholike charitie, which with so notorious and trecherous treasons hath wrongfully deprived vs of Sicilie, the fertilest & fairest Iland of the world, and marchesse pice and marke. At which those two vndanted nations did in all theyre noble warres shote at? Is not this the same charitie that hath in lyke manner deprived vs of the flourishing kingdom of Naples, and of the rich Duke-dome of Millaine: both ancient and lawfull Patrimonies of the house of Angiou and Orleans, which earst cost France the pice of somuch golde, and losse of so much bloude. Is not this that charitie, which so vnlawfully detayneth the principallie of Flanders, and of the Countie of Burgondie from vs: that hath usurped new France from us, pe faire France, which the suye riuers of Loire, Weine, and Roone doe wash and runne alongst? Is not this the verticallie Catholike charitie, that with large promises and a little siluer, suborned the confessour of one of our kings, by whose sondre persuasions the Countie of Rousillon was so subtilie dismembered from the Crowne and Domaines of France? Is not this also that charitie, that Catholike humilitie, with whiche he hath presumed to dispossesse vs of our right of pcedence, and to take place before vs? Alas, what an indignetie is this? Is it not a shame for France, that this new upstart, this new come Christian, whom not yet long since we hauen dravuen from the Moor, and froin Dagnesme (who had not we here, shold yet be a Saracen, a Mahometan, if Iew, shold so much as dare to think, much lesse to attempt to march and take place before our most Chalchidian kings, whiche surely are the successors of the mightiest and most sumptuous kings of the world? But miserable and sily metes were we the any what do we dispute amoncall our place and
D 2
now,

now, they are other matters and of greater consequence, that this Saracyn Castillian, or Castillian Saracyn doeth so busily goe about. He wold fain be our master, and make vs all his subiects, his subiects say I: What: shall France that hath heretofore ever bene so mightie in armes, France that hath ever bene a terror to all nations, faire France that yet was never subdued, but through a necessitie of the prouidence of God (who thought it expedient that his Sons our Lord shold be borne vnder one greate Monarchie) at what time it was diuided into twentie pettle Kingdomes: Noble France which Caesar deemed invincible, and never to be conquered, if ever it might bee reduced to one sole Monarchie, and vnder one absolute King. And to be briefe, France which acknowledgeth and holdeth nothing but from God, and by the sword, which ever was her tenour: Shall it now be brought into subiectiōn and bondage? Shall it now bee compellē to live in servile slauerie? Shall it be made to receiue and admit Officers, Lieutenants, Generallies and Governorū, and Dons of Spain? that hath of yore beeē one of her Provinces, and ever bene readie to stande to the mercie of euerie conquerour and invadour: and is and ever hath bene the sinke, the puddle, and filthe heape of the most lothsome, infested, and slauish people that ever yet liued on earth. O Clouis, O our good King Clouis, this wicked race of those false ~~W~~alisgates, with the carion of whose carcasses (after thou hadst with thine owne hand slain them) King thou didst sprinkle and fatten the fertile plaines of Poitou, who never thought themselves safe from the sinke of thy floude, until they had past the Picardy hills againe, that wretched race darē at this daie goe about to strowe and domine over thy faire Countrie of France: that wicked race wold make all thy people them slaves. But why do we cal on good Clouis dead so long agoe? This godly King Philip, this boldy King Protector, wold be the form of Chayles the fifth, that sworne and mortall enemtie of his
 others,

there, whiche agaynst all right and Christianitie, did kynge those two kyndes in Picardie and in Prouence (a thing the Turke nor the Scottian wold never haue attempted) that set a ransome of thre millions of golde vpon vs / Whiche huge summe we haue euer since felt, and yet to our common griefe doe feele / Who stamed all his dastes, and contynued all his desseines vpon the ruine and ouerthowse of our pore France / Whiche purposes and intents he hath by his latter Testament bequeathed unto his sonne Phillip / O you noble Macedonians that wept for joy when you sawe your Alexander sitting in Darius chaire, and felte no other discontent, but y your soxefathers might not participat your great content / O most miserable as we are, we go aboat to place Darius in Alexanders chayze, to enthal the Spaniard in the royll Thone of France, and lode King Phillip in the Louvre, Francis the first, O Henrie the second, our god Kings, rise vp & leaue your granes for a while / Do you not see your mortal & professed enemy prepare himselfe to occupie and ouerprey your Estate, your Croune, your Cite of Paris, your Pallace, your Louvre: Whiche by his Embassadores alredy taketh the possession therof / Do not you perceue how he goeth about to insult and triumph over your granes, and to violiate and breake the same, as he hath alreadie done that of your Constable / We ye well assyred, that he whiche hath so villainously brought your two last chyldren (the verie and lively images of your selues) to theyr longest home, will neuer pardon your Statnes of Barle / O worthie and noble minded Phillip Prince of Spain, although fortune hath not advanced the to be Cimperor, as thy Father was, yet hast thou gone beyond him far in his balyant exploits, to confine and extinguish our noble Princes of France / He never durst employ any other posson, but that of his de monte Cuello, that was executed at Lyons / And yet notwithstanding left us one of our great king Francis his thaird chyldren / But thou hast with thy balyon blytely rived out at the face of them, for

The perfidiana livery, thou hast unto the sexte portion
of thy Saloes (by meanes of thine Embassadour) added and
employed the poysoned knife of a damned Jacobine. But
why shoule he spare them under the colour of mere al-
iance? Hath not he most unnaturalley caused his owne wife
thine proper sister to bee poysoned? and his naturall chel-
lour to be strangled? Courage then O noble Frenchmen,
add valour to your strength, and valiantly take armes in
hand soz to follow the iust, lawfull and euer victorious armes
of our great Henrie, whom God hath euen fro above chosen
to reuenge the bloud of the Valois, so trasterously spilt;
and which continuallie craves justice at his handes? Whyle
doe you folloe so brauely the standarde osithat but cherlie
homicide of your Princes? Whyle doe you folloe the col-
ours of that empoysoner and hereitarie murtherer of the
house of France? Will you put your selues even in the
mouth of the Cannon of your King? Will you besprinkle
France with your blood, that in the ende it may become all
Spanissh? O will you but keepe some portion of it soz the
Iniant of Spaine? And good reason, because shee is the el-
dest, and that her youngest suster hath alreadie the Margui-
lacie of Saluzzo, strong Saluzzo, that footing and holde fast
which was had left in Italie, and that hath beeene gien her
for the increase of her dolarie: which was the Arsenal and
storoe house of munition that our Kings had beyonde the
mountaine, wherin were more then four hundredth pieces of
ordinance; which Arsenall made al things tremble under the
name of Scanea, whiche made the strongest walls to stoupe
and fall before it, that Arsenall which had already daunted the
chiefest campes of Iouli which the Spaniard had in Italie;
against the strength of France, and which were helde as a
meane and gage soz to recover ere long both Naples and
Milane again. Alas poor France, what portion hath so dey-
terred of thy forces, that thou dost not keepe by little and
little, thou art disdaide, and dismyned; that thy enemies are

are taken into thée, that thou art tied in chaims, with purpose
to be cast into a galy, ther miserably to perish and die vnder
the stripes and cruelty of thine enemies: and if thou haue
any feeling, sence, or sight, oh my poore Fraunce, what
sharmes haue so besotted thy spites, or what illusions haue
so dazeled thee, that thou darest seeke thy welfare and pro-
tection among those which gape and seeke for nothing els so
much as thine ouerthowle and bitter ruine? who like false
traitours, that they may the better and with moze easie yoke
and at thayre pleasure binde thee hand and loote, doe daily
whisper thee in the eare, that when thou please thou shalt be
free again, and whensoeuer thou wylt, thou shalt be able to
expell and chase the Spaniard out of Fraunce: as if a man
could by any examples proue that euer they wold or coulde
be remoued from any place, where once they haue had soi-
ting: as if they could not erect Citadels, great and stately
Citadels, camented with the bloud, and built with the goods
and wealth of the poore people, and Citizens: as though they
were to learne how to tirannise in all Cityes with their
blood-thirsty garnisons, and to affright poore men with the
erecting of so many gibbets, wheeles and scassoldes, with
which they keepe men in such awe, that none dare so much
as stroake vpon them: those of Portingall, of Naples, of
Millane, and of Flanders, can with griesse and experiance
wittnes what I say: but to conuenienter home, what is hee
amongst vs, that dares be so bold, as to say aloude in the
Creue of Paris, that he is no Spaniard, but a true French
man, and escape present hanging iplo facto for an heretique,
and hatious offendour against the lawes of God and
mane: all these robbers, all these spoilers, all these bloud-
suckers, and destroyers of christians, these sixteene Canallie-
ros and their adherents, which liue but by the spoile of vs,
which glatte themselves with our bloud, even our hart bloud,
are they not the ministrers and officers of the Spanish tiran-
ny? Ministers as yet but weake, officers as yet but daue-
ghers

to be withthold, and punished for their faults, if there were any sparke of y auncient corage of France remaining in vs: but alas if we so fondly suffer our selues to be enweagled and luld a sleepe with their superficiall faire wordes (which wee haue payd full deare and ready money for) what griefe and harts sorowle shall we seeke when we shall wake and rise out of our slomber againe when we shall finde our selues fast chained, and hemed in roid about, so that we shal not be able to stir, no not so much as complaine, when we shal see the proud Castillians proudly to tread and keepe vs under, holding their daggers in theyr hands ready to stab vs at the hart, if wee doe but offer to waste and figh our miserable condition. Alas it wilbe too late to offer bowes after the shippwacke, or to repent when the fact is done. And if we will consider how dangerous every delay is on our side, I beseech you doe but beholde and veue how forward he is already in the establishing of the foundation of his future Camperie. Do you think that that great Cavaliero, or turret of offence lately erected so aloste in the Bastille against our owne City, hath bin built at the cost and charges of Bussi the Clerke: Oh poore and miserable French men, are we so vnde of iudgement that we cannot perceiue how he will not employ his larcencies and stolen goods so nigh home, but that he sends and embanks them further: is there any man that knowes not, or at least that wil not know, how Bernardino Mendoza hath weekly paid the work men of it: and that Bussi is but a substitute of that Barbarian and squynt-eyed great Commendadour: who in effect is the chief Captaine of the Bastille: Doth not the Spaniard also promise vs that his poison shall not cease uppon the vtmost borders, but that it shall spred it selfe to the noblest and chiefest parts, even unto the hart it selfe: that he will not stay in frontiere tounes, but ere long enter, take, and surprise all other parts of the kingdome: and will some say that for conseruance sake he will refuse Cambay, Amiens, or Aubenelle: would

would he do it thinke you, if they would receive him? or is it because he knowes that the Picards (as they that haue of long time knowne his conditions) haue flatly refusid to accept of him: What? haue those of the Frontiere toomes but accepted, because they haue stoulth resolud not to receive the Spaniard, and yet all we, with all the partes of the kingdome of France are contained in this honorable covenant, or agreement, not so much as our Bastille is comprised in the same, by vertue wherof these Castillians wil one of these dayes (as well they may) at their pleasure mount and leuell all our owne canons vpon the huge Canaliero, and first batter, and then sacke and spoile our poore Citty of Paris, as whilome they did Antwerpe. And it is not good reason, since that this Mauritania race hath so well begorne, it shoulde continue, and so pluck out and deface the two fayre eyes of Europe, and that it shoulde make an end, and utterly ouerthowre those two stately and ritch Citties, those two great miracles of nature, Paris and Antwerpe. Oh Antwerp, whilome faire Antwerp, who of the fairest, ritchest, and most flourishing cittyes of Europe, art by the handes of these vilenous and blood-sucking Spaniards, brought to be the most delolate, spoiled, and desert citty of Christendome. Is it possible that the verie name of thy fall, and report of thy monstrous and horrible sacke, shoulde not make all men (especially thy neyghborz) to be warnd and to take heede of Spaniards: since that it doth so manfesto declare unto vs, theyr iniustiate auarice, theyr more then Tigribh cruelty, theyr filthy, monstrous and abominable luxurie, theyr waltfull burning of thy houses, theyr detestable ransacking and pillage of those great treasures, which from all parts of Europe, were laded vp in shre in thy sumptuous pallaces, theyr basfull and inhumaine deslouing of thy matrones, wifes, and daughters, theyr matchlesse and sodomiticall caushyng of young boyes, which these demi-barbarian Spaniardes committed in the presence of aged Burgeoses that were fathers,

thers, brethren, husbands or parents of those tormented pa-
tientes, who to grieue them the more whiles they commit-
ted al these execrable villanies and outrageous cruelties, did
tie and chaine them at there beds fette, or in other places,
and last of all the generall and continual cruell tormentinge
and massacring of thy poore and wretched Citizens : hath
not the report thereof made all them that ever heard it to
tremble at the same, and feel a kind of horror in them selues,
and noise to take away the apprehension of so many euils
from vs, they goe about to bleare and blinde vs with they
holie Inquisition. Good Lord, is that the first messe that
the Spaniard will present vs with : is that the King that
he will wedde France withall: will he endowe vs with that
seuerce and barbarous Inquisition, which hath the vertue to
make men rotte in prison, beforre they know any cause, and
who is they, accuser : that Inquisition, which under a false
pretence of Religion, doth miserably bring all them that de-
test the Spanish tiramony to death and confusion : Are we
ignorant how they haue used the same at Naples, and at
Millane, and how only that hath bin the meane and sufficient
cause to destroy and subvert all the noble houses which be-
fore times had in any sorte followed or fauored the French
faection : Is this then that holy Inquisition, of which god
Catholiques neede not stand in any feare : no in good sooth
they need not feare it, alwaies prouided that they haue they
soules died in Spaniolyne, alwayes conditioned that they
forget they were borne free men, that they were borne
French men, alwaies graunted that they become as abiect
slaves, prepared to endure all cruelties, and to pocket up e-
very Castilian branado, that none of the haue any houses,
offices, benefices, or any thing els whatsoeuer, that a Span-
iard may desire or like, that no French man haue a young
wife, or faire daughter, which any gallant Inquisitor may
haue a fancy or minde unto, and to be briefe, that they be-
come so miserable, and so submisse, that neither cruse or ha-
tred

red, or any other such passion may moue any motion in them, otherwise (I pray you do but tell me) what is he that is so pure and unspotted in his conscience, that carme thinke himselfe secure and safe amongst these butchery murtherers, that subvert all orders, confound all justice, and pervert all law and equity, to bring a man to his graue, whome they hate or mislike. The Rector of our Universitie of Paris, a man for the purpose, chosen by the Spaniard, and devoted to them, not long since living and labouring that this Inquisition might be embraced amongst vs, told vs that if it brought some innocent to his death, it would in recompence thereof ere long cleare all the kingdome of France of huguenots. There is no doubt of that, for when the least word that shall escape a man shall be construed to be an irreconcilable crime, when we shalbe enforced as soone as we see a Jesuite to fall downe and worshipe him, although he bee a mile off, or els we shalbe in daunger to be cast into a deep dungeon, not being allowed any man to speake for vs, and to conclude the Inquisition shall no sooner be established among vs, but they of Rochell will send vs theyr keyes. Here let me aske a question, why is it not used in the low Countries? how comes it to passe that hee who hath such excellent and soueraigne remedies against this disease can not cure himself? How can he promise heale unto vs, whē he him selfe is full of sores and ulcers? Wherefore should we rather thinke him a skilfull Physition, then a prating Ciarlatan? But I see what it is, he goeth about to preferre the infirmitie before death, and yet would faine persuade vs the contrarie. For if it be not so, how comes it to passe, that he who would sayne he reputeth an Angell of heauen (without whose helpe we shold all be huguenots) hath granted the inhabitannts of Antwerpe to injoy the free libertie of themr consciences for the space of fourre whole yéeres? Where is that earnest, pure and Catholike zeale which he would make the world beleue to be in him? And yet all this is nothing in regard

garde of the Edict which was made at Gant in the yere of our Lord 1576. For by that he yelde and promised, that none dwelling in anie of the Provinces, which had submitted themselves to his lawes and obedience, shoulde in anie sort be troubled or molested concerning matters of religion. And as touching the provinces of Holland and Zeland, nothing appertaining to the exercise of theyz religion, should be remoued or altered from that it was at that present: which yet stands in full vertue and effect. Is not that a testimonie of his yelding and stretching conscience, which (on condition that he may bring his intent to god and wished effect) hee will turne, bend and appie to what bias a man please? Hee will alioe of two Religions in the lowe Countries, so that he might thereby recover them againe, and yet can he abine but one in France, that thereby he may subvert the state thereof.

His owne subiects will not belieue him touching those things which depende onely of his owne authoritie, as they that knowe well, anido theyz cost hane experienced, that he never promiseth, but to deceiue them: and shall French men belieue and give anie credite to theyz auncient enemie, touching those things that onely depend on his lyfe, which were he but thirtie yeres of age, and sime to live one hundred yeres more, he shal never be able to bring to passe? But let vs consider (I praise you) and waighe the occasions that doe so animate and moue the people of the lowe Countries so opinatiuely, or rather obstinately to endure the discommoditie of such long and loathsome warres (for so I may well fearme them) as we see they haue hetherto, and yet doe maintayne agaynst him. These people (I saie) who are both fruslie and tractable (if the world may yeld a people of suche qualitie) is it for anie pleasure they take in so unpleasent an exercise: no man will belieue it. Is it because they will not be as god subiects to theyz Prince, as hee will bes gracious Soueraigne to his people: Nay, so farre are they from the
ynerit:

merite of so wroght a censure, that contrariwise they may-
taine themselves in all dutie and loyaltie towards him: bee
hath attempted to tyrannize them with no lese barbarous
crueltie, then he spared not to intreate the Indians with all
unchristian immunitie, contrarie to his furturie othes and so-
lemme vowes made unto them. And when as by humble sup-
plications they haue besought him, sending for sollicitours
of them sute, of the most noble and honourable personages of
the Countrie, to seeke to mittigate his mercellese malice,
and to procure a remord for so great a mischife. Even then-
hath he most of all (lyke the wyper her venome) spyt forth his
spight, and redoubled his rage against this innocent people,
most miserably and without mercie, putting them to the
sword, as sheep to the slaughter, his impious Excellencie be-
ing impatient of the petitions of his faithfull, and (but too af-
fectionate) subiects, as in dede to our cost we may saye, they
haue but to much shewed themselves to be. For in witness of
theyr god willis, they haue at severall times (besides the re-
venues of his Demaynes and receipt of tallages, subsidies, and
other ordinarie imposites) alreadie to supplye the Emperor
with the summe of nine millions of golde extraordinarie, and
in dede haue not failed to furnish him therewith, though to
the great damage of the Realme of France. But will you
knowe what it is that so much moueth the patience of this
barbarous King, or rather intolluous tyrant. It is sofsooth,
that his father the Emperor had these contributorie summs
by geyning (with his Grace) theyr good willis, and in dede
by holding a generall assemblie of the Estates, gatte them
graunted by a common consent of voyces, but Phillip his
sonne, onely by his authoritie power, will wreast from the
people what him pleaseth, as exacting it from a Countrie
but newly conquered. Are we ignorant (thinkte you) how as
well by the Duke of Alva his endeour, and by the labour of
other the ministers and executioners of his mischiefs, bee
went about to obtaine this exactioun amongst them, viz. that

everie man shoule yeld him verely the tenth of his retayne, and paie him the tenth pennie of everie thing that shoule bee sold, yea, and for everie time it shoule be vtered, though it were bought and solde an hundred times so and so, which surely had amounted to a masse inestimable: And yet hee thought he dealt verie fauourably with the Flemings, sith he maketh no conscience to extort the fift part verely of the Indians. Nay this is not all, the covetousnes of this detestable piller of Chyldernome, or rather oscencible piller and poller of other mens possessions, hath encroched even vnto the Ecclesiasticall rights and liuings. For considering with himselfe that this intollerable tyrannie, vnto which hee couyled that barbarous and unchristian Inquisition of Spaine, might at the length boorde a discontentment amongst his subiects. To gaine remeade thereunto, hee determined vpon this resolution, which was to cut off from the Cleargie so much of theye revenue as might suffice to maintayne such a number of men at armes, that therewith he might so blynde them, & so straightly curbe them with the yoke of his subiection, that though he shoule take al that ever they haue from them, yet shoule they not once dare to grudge or inuaine agaynst him. Which maner of dealing made them all, both Church men, Nobilitie, and Commonaltie ioyne together to seeke some meanes how to shake off such an insupportable burthen, as lawfully they might doe, seeing it mereley was repugnant and contrarie to the establisched lawes of theye Countrie, and namely to that Statute, whereby it is provided, that hee shall not impose any newe subiectie or taxation vpon the people without the advise and consent of the Estates generall of the countrie, upon which lawes both he and his predecessors haue bene receaved and acknowledged for Lordes and gouernours of their Societie, but with this expresse promise, that if at any time they shoule infringe or violate these lawes, they also shoule ipso facto be discharged from the bond of any oþ of allegiance.

se other dutie, wherein before they had tyed themselves unto them. So I say, these Spaniolyzed Frenchmen as they know not, or at least wise will not seeme to know how fullly the people of Flanders are stirred up to this warre, even so as men wedded to their owne overwinnings for meere blindnesse, doe they not discerne the mischiefe into the which of a brauerie they hurle them selues headlong, most miserably thrusting both their owne and their posterities necks into the hauler, and in lew of the freedom wherein they haue beene borne and brought up, become the slaves and bondmen of the most sauage, safflesse, inhumaine, and barbarous nation, that the circuit of the whole world doth comprehend. Oh wise, and well aduised men of Holland and Zeland, and those other inhabitants of the united Provinces of the low Countries: yea I will say further, Oh most happy people, if knowing (as in deed you doe) whence springeth your blisse and bale, you persist in your sage resolution, whereby you shall auoide all imminent mischiefs, and in short space infest your selues with felicitie, accompanied with an assured safetie from the Spanish tyrrannie. Surely you are more neare thereto, then the tyrant is to death, although he be alreadie old, crazed, and decrepite. And your gladnesse shall bring so much the greater griefe to our turne-cote Frenchmen, when they shall see them selues so mated with miserie, denorde of all hope of deliuerance from that harme, whitch your prudence and foresight hath escaped, and fised your selues from: and shall serue for an example of folly to all the world, as notable as your counsell and constancie shall be to your posteritie admirable. But let vs returne to the Spanish King. Shall we then be such simple sottes, as to believe that he would not willingly couple Fraunce to his other countries. Yea, though with condition that it were all Hugonots, or of what religion soever? Are we so blinde, that we know not his butte to be the body, and not the soule, his fetch to be at Fraunce, and not at the Hertiques?

tiques: unlesse in that they are an hindrance unto his purposes, otherwise, why shoulde he not as well soone in friendship with the French, as heretofore he entertained amitie with the English: vntill the prize of his pence was by them taken from him, which in the yeare of our Lord 1569. he sent into Flanders vnto the Duke of Alva: till which art he had league and alliance both offensive and defensive with them, even with those that were boyned enimies to the Pope and all Papisme: Oh constant Catholike, Oh valiant Protector of the faith Catholical: whom the losse of his god, not the lache of religion prouoked, the interest of Spaine, not the right of Rome stong and pitched to the hart. All the dreadfull threatnings, and fearefull excommunicacions thundered out by the Pope against the English Protestants, could never haue powre to make him leaue league with England, when a few lost crownes made him immediatly let fall both friendship, and fauour, and climbe vp euē into the cloyses with the stell of revenge and vengance. Let men say then what they list, let them thunder, and threaten, let heaven and earth be at iarde together, yet shall they never renoue me from these two marines. The one, that the Spanish religion censurath in enlarging the metes and boordes of his dominions, his yeale in communing his neighbour nations, and his care in aspiring to the Maiestie of a Monarche, that other religion he hath none, but vseth that of the peoples according as it may best maiaintaine the trade of his tyramme. The other is, that he deserueth not the name of a Christian, who doth not beliue that God can faire more sately conserue the glory of his name by the instructions of good pallors, good Bishopps, zealous Ministrers, and sincere Preachers of his word, then the Spaniard or other man living can bee able to doe with massacres, sackings, blasphemies, robbings, sacrileges, and incestuous dealings of the most cruel, vndoward, licentious and insolent (though hardie) man of warre that euer were assembled

assembled together. Let us behinde us then at length I
before you, and let us looke into our selves, let us consider
on the one side, the happy estate of those eight or nine great
provinces that in verie age in quietnesse under the obedi-
ence and protection of our King, on the other side, let us be-
hold our owne miserable and accursed condition that liue not,
but hangynge in dayly expectation of death through the cruel
infection of famine, whiche as our harborme attayns on these
shores. Let us well ponder the daight of our enterprise,
which tendeth to no other end but to continue to fill France
with brigandage, and broulage, with rapes, and robberies,
with thayl and wurther, to multiply by millions the number
of poore widowe and fatherlesse children, to no other end
but to maintayn the pride of the Spanish domination, and
make our selves the only subiectes and miserable creatures
of the world, and only to please the devill, and staine the
honor of certaine desperate castaways, the horrors of
soule, treasons and villaines had cleare confound our
kinges consideration, valing to the appetites of those
whiche be rulede by thayl being counterchanged into Span-
iards haue no maner living or apprehension of the grettes
and miseries of France, but rather contrariwise make her
industrie, their march, the tolls, the taynes, and her ruine,
their endes. Of all this can we not knowe the hurtes of our
harts. For our misries there remayneth no remissyn of re-
morse, yet at leaste wylle our eyes inforne us, and let us
touch them behinde our felies, before us every one with the
fortunate and florishing armes of our King, let us stet
those great and warlike superiortional nations whiche
repose in every place with men, armes and bokes, not onely
to defend and maintayne the scepter of France, but there-
for all ons with our breath to goe and abut the pride and
industrie of those Spagnes, whiche through our negligence
have a fasse greate daunce to stately us rather fangely
settled upon the countreyes bordering round about us, mar-
king

king vs the instruments of our owne scourge, and our
butcherly bloudsheds, the subiect of their mirth & triumphed.
And in very truth, is not the houre come wheron the very
ashes of our Ancestors aske revenge by our hands, when
their Persecutors procured to spill each others bloud, & count
so many publike paricides? Whatare we tarey to expect the
arising of a more royal King, or victorious Captaine? Hauie
wee not bin long enough the laughing stocke of those who
heretofore could never heare vs talked of without trembling?
To conclude, is it not time to go bid the Spaniard battell in
his owne countrie, where the conquest is so easie, & the fruite
so ripe, & so readie at hand? They of Portingall, & Banarra,
do already hold vs out their hands, the way will be the shouter
for to redeeme Naples & Milane. It is not the Alpes, but the
Picreney mountes y we must now passe, we must strike home
at the head, the blow is mortall. Wee holwe the Englishmen
hauie already pearced even the very lise-baines of his golden
bent, & in a maner clean shot him out of the sea. He durst not
before his boone knals stand to fight with Norris, the general
of a small English armie; how wil he then dare to encounter
a mightie King of France, a Prince of so great puissance; he
durst not once assaile the English infantry, how wil he then
be able to withstand and escape the fuste of the French Gar-
risonie: backt and fortified with all the forces of the Com-
tries and Provinces that are on this side of him? Cheare up
your selues, adde will unto your courage, the true adop-
ted children of Bellona, let not the drede of our King keepe
anye of you lache, the gates of his clemencie stand wide
open for to receive all, his mercie is mightie, his grace is grea-
ter in forgiuing, then our gracielesnes hath bin guiltye in of-
fending. Dea beholde, he holdeth out his roiall hand unto vs
all, he is our Father, our naturall and lawfull Father, we
are all his chylde; but if we shal be colnes in confessing him,
if we dashye his bountie, if wee mocke his milenes, miserable
witches, what can we expect but the sharpe effectes of the
rodde

The Anti-Spaniard.

rod be of his indignation, as the righful and deserved reward
of our execrable offences, that our just suffering may serue
for others example. Yet if we can take no pity of our selues,
let vs at least haue some compassion of our wifes and chil-
dren, whose condition is so much the more miserable, by how
much they haue yet no feeling of their miseries. Well, let it
now, yet even now appeare, if in vs there be yet remayning
any relique of true French men, let the desire of persecuting
our libertie, and the hatefull apprehension of such miserable
seruitute, cleane wash out of our memorie the remembrance
of our sovreigne conceit and private quarells, and let vs burie
our olde hauytes and civil dissencion, in the entire affection of
our deare Countrie. There are now no more, nor any other
factions but the French and Spanish. Oh omnipotent God,
that hast ever held the eyes of thy conuincation open to
France, and haft ever plentiously liberallized with thy bounti-
full blessings. It is now, peacocke now, that we haue neede
of thy heauenly helpe, and aboue all, that it will please thee to
givē sight vnto our sealed eyen, that we may haue power to
pēcēne and discerne our true enimies, what the Spaniard
is, what his government, what his pretence to our poore, de-
solat, and oppressed Countrie. God Lord leue vs not now
in the erigent of our extremite, being vpon the point either
presently to precipitate our selues into euerclesting bondage,
or prosperously to purchase our eternall frēdomē. Assit our
King, protect our Princes, animate our nobles, & strengthen
our soldiers, send thy holy Angels to aide them, inspire them
with an ardent hate to maintaine thy quarrell, let them, sovre-
heads be fraught with fearefullnesse, and them, armes filled
with force. Comfort this constanguinitie, continue to lighten
with thy grace this line of that holy Lewes, that holy Saint
that ceaseth not to pray vnto thee for his posterite, that
thou wilt not blot them out of thy booke of lyfe, that thou
wilt not take from them the confort of thy countenance,
that thou wilt not destroye them, that thou wilt not

put in they place theyre enimie, the enimie of theyre friends
theres: but rather that thou wolt be pleased to prefere unto
his posteritie the inheritance of his patrimonie, and reduce
his France to her former prosperite, so the end that after
we shall have subiected to the yoke of our government thys
that threaten us with the rod of their usurping rule, we may
take in hand the accomplishment of his holy vovels, and the
pursuite of his religiouse warres against the Infidels, under
the conduct of this Christian Conquerour Henrie his eldest
sonne, who is bieng to advance the honour of his house, and
soe erer to eternize the name of the French: and that the
anti-clam nowe lynd with the Eagle, may be the guidong
of so great a King, so Augustus an Emperour, ducib; over
the Christenes of that plante, Mahomet, and free thy people
from captiuitie, who faithfully assyng to thy newe lawe:
King promysses, haue long attened the com-
ming of that banishe daye.

An extract of the Spanishe Kings
declaration, which bee sent to the
Princes of France, and others the par-
takors of the Catholique Religion, against the
Heretiques of that Countrey, their fauourers
and adherents.



the Catholique King hauing growen old
and crazed, contayened him selfe with
such kingdomes, dukedomes, and leig-
nuries, as are at this present under
his obesiance, neither hath his maiestie
any need of that of France. Whis for-
almocht as hee left the Kingdome of
France affilited with Heretiques,
whome the Catholiques of that Countrey (albeit they be in
number huelte to one) are not able to maister, his Highnes
hath alwaies offred him selfe to lifte, and allife them, and
in deede hath both in theyre first and secound troublies ayded
and assited them, as well with men as with money, with-
out intention to receive any recompence in leiu thereto. Whis
which notwithstanding, they haue alwaies couertly main-
tained wars against him as well in Flanders as Portugal,
wherof nevertheles he hath never bin willing to take re-
venge, nor ever would consent to framme any shing against
France, since the peace concluded betwixt them.

Hereafter follow the conditions demand-
ed by the Catholiques of France, and by his
Maiestie assented vnto.

1. First that his Highnes shall haue the title of Protactor
of the Realme and Countee of France, and the Countee of

1 Bourbon to remain their King, whom his Maiesty shal helpe to deliuer out of captivity, and cause to be consecrated King.

2 That his Maiesty may (if he please) mary one of his daughters to one of the Princes of the blood of France, who after the deſtate of the late Lord Talbotall ſhall be crownd King, and in reſpect of ſuch mariage to be had, his Highnes ſhall give the countys of Flanders, and Burgundy to bee iourned and united to the Realme of France,

3 That the miſtrefs of the Gallicane church, ſhalbe reformed according to the counſell of Trent.

4 That no Spaniard ſhallbe endow'd with any benefice, or beare iudicall office in this Realm, nor be admitted to the government of any townes or bordering places.

5 That the officers of justice ſhall not be made mercenary, but be truly beſtained iugor good and honest perſons, which as ſhall haue beſtaid them time in ſtudy and in the practice of the bar.

6 But as ſo farre as not being antinomiable to their laþon conuictions, ſhall haue alreadie purchased any ſuch places or ſeignory or office, using them of behaviour and Catholickeſſe; in regard that they haue paſte for them, and many of them per oþre rents and fines for the ſame. It ſhalbe lawfull for them at this time to reſume into others that ſhalbe capablie of them, being Catholickes and then learned, and of good and honest reþputation, who after wards ſhede not make any other reſumption.

7 That his Maiesty ſhall make a bankē or Stocke of two millions of gold to be kept in Paris, and emploied for the payment of the arrenges of the truce of the chamber of the City, and that his ſame Maiesty ſhall at his proper cost and charge, and with that which it ſhall please our holy father the Pope to contribute, entremain the warres that now we haue in hand. In his ſame ſeal and hand ſigned and ſigned refeſched

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reserved and employed towards the payments of the debts of the Crowne, and not to any other use, and the debts once discharged, the said impositions to be remitted, except only one tallage, wherewith shalbe entertainyd a certayne number of men of warre, as well horsemen as footemen, for the gard and conservation of the Realme.

9 That from hence forth the souldiers of the Kings ordinances shalbe gentlemen, and shall make their musters, and receive theyz pay quarterly, as well in time of peace as warre.

10 That the French men shall have free liberty to commerce and haue recourse of trafique and negotiation to the lands of Peru, and other the new conquered countries of hys Maiestey, with free election either to associate with the Spaniards and Portingalls, or if they thinke good, to saile alone by them selues.

By vertue of the articles here aboue agreed on, his Highnes for a beginning of the sayd stocke or bank of two millions of gold, hath caused already to bee delivered into the City of Paris, the sum of four hundred thousand crownes.

FINIS.



and the various species of the genus *Thlaspi* are well known to the agriculturists of the country.



21114



Aj.

